

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Two lines of type, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.  
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CHARLES BOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. H. TALLMAN, of Rock county, do

certify that we have purchased Bolt's

own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming &amp; Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time heretofore stated.

Name. Residence. Cost. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Portage, \$4.75 15 months.

Michael Miso, Portage, 4.00 2 years.

J. F. Antfield, Rock, 4.00 15 months.

Robert L. Wright, Portage, 5.00 20 "

R. F. Coughlin, Janesville, 5.00 12 "

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## WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, etc.

ARRIVAL of the above goods, embracing all

the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS &amp; MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call &amp; Examine the New Styles.

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holden, Kemp &amp; Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden &amp; Kemp, 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS &amp; WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European &amp; American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians',

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

ical purposes. Great West-

ern Depot for Patent

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully filled.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

J. M. F. BOALD,

MANUFACTURER

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

J. M. F. BOALD,

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J. M. F. BOALD,

MANUFACTURER

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

## DAILY GAZETTE.

Sense and Sentiment.

He who doubts everything is himself

worse than doubtful.

Sin and punishment are wedded and can't

get a divorce, but they are a most unhappy

pair.

A use must have preceded an abuse,

properly so called.

I could hardly feel much confidence in a

man who had never been imposed upon.

Hardly anything is so difficult in writing,

as to write with ease.

A compliment is usually accompanied

with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it.

Half the failures in life arise from pulling

in one's horse as he is leaping.

In conversation, give the half open bud

of a thought to your friend or listener and

let it expand in the sunshine of his own

mind.

Postscript to a sea side letter. The sea

is as smooth and clear as a looking-glass.

The oysters might see to shave in it.

Punch.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH GEN. SCOTT.—

Mr. Richardson's subject of explanation in

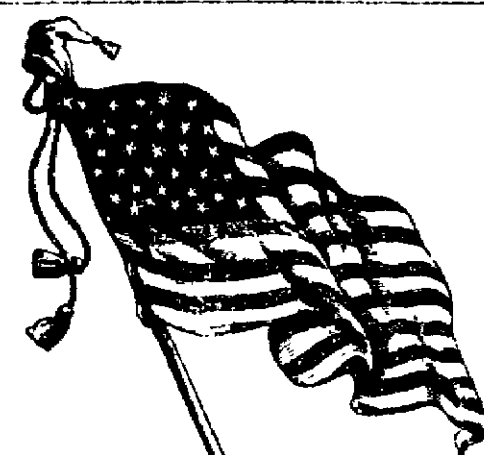
the house entirely withdraws the charge im-

plied in his first statement of the conversa-

tion of Gen. Scott, that he was forced into

the battle by the president or cabinet.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The New Revenue Law.

There is some grumbling among a certain class of papers about the direct tax. It is levied chiefly upon real estate, says one. This is true, if the state does not collect the tax, but each state is given the authority to assume and collect its share of the tax, on all real and personal property, as it pleases; so that the kind of property taxed will be the same as for state purposes. The states are allowed 15 per cent. for making this collection, which is exceedingly liberal, and this mode of collection will undoubtedly be accepted by the states which intend to pay.

All incomes of every kind over \$800 are to be taxed three per cent. This is not left to the states to collect, but the secretary of the treasury is authorized to appoint collectors for that purpose.

It is objected by some that the states in rebellion do not bear their proper proportion of the expense. This is true, only because all the laws of the nation are set at defiance in those states. The law provides that as soon as the authority of the United States is established in those states, these taxes shall all be collected, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, added.

The annual incomes taxed under this law are reckoned from the 1st of April, 1861, to the 1st of April, 1862, at which time the statements are to be called for and the tax collected within sixty days thereafter. The states are to have till the 30th of June 1862 to pay in their quota, but must notify the general government by the second Tuesday in February, 1862, as to their intention to assume the tax.

The alteration of the tariff is not very considerable except upon tea, coffee, sugar and articles of luxury. This part of the law goes into effect on the 21st of the present month.

On the whole, this law will probably be found as unobjectionable as any tax law that could have been enacted. At all events let us know all about it before we condemn it.

## No News From Gen. Lyon.

We have no later news from Gen. Lyon, although it was expected, before this time, that he had met McCulloch and obtained a victory over him. There is little doubt that this will be the case, sooner or later. Lyon has artillery and disciplined troops, of which McCulloch is deficient, while the butternut colored troops of the latter are many of them on horseback, thus making better targets for Lyon's troops.

## Northeast Missouri.

Gen. Pillow is believed to have retired to New Madrid. He is not as anxious to go to St. Louis by way of Cape Girardeau as he was. Gen. Fremont is all along that shore, and has been receiving large additions to his artillery, as well as his infantry force, and an abundance of new arms for the latter. If Pillow does not leave New Madrid, he will hear of an earthquake in that region very shortly.

**APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS.**—The telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of congress, as received here, indicated a failure on the part of congress to express a direct approval of the acts of the President in relation to the rebellion, prior to the extra session. The National Intelligencer explains that instead of taking a vote upon the pending joint resolution approving the President's course in calling out the military, &c., a clause was added in the senate to an army bill declaring approval of all the proclamations and orders of the President since the 4th of March last, and legalizing them as if they had been done under previous authority of congress. The house concurred in this amendment.

**THE DASTARDLY CHARACTER OF THE REBELS.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing about the fight at Dug Spring last Friday says:

An incident occurred in the battle of yesterday, which indicates the character of the foe we have to contend with. One of Col. Sigel's lieutenants had prostrated a secessionist, who then begged for quarter, which the chivalrous lieutenant granted him, but as soon as the black hearted rebel regained his feet he seized his gun and shot his generous foe, but the lieutenant killed him and two other secessionists, and rode back, when he fell from his horse and died in two hours.

Damascus is now almost a heap of ruins, charred and blackened by fire. A recent visitor says that he saw not a soul except here and there a lazy Arab driving his donkey before him, laden with the debris of the fallen houses. That is what the Turks call rebuilding the quarter. Throughout the length and breadth of what but a year ago was the handsomest part of the city, not one single house is now standing. Latin, Greek, Syrian churches and convents, European consulates, &c., were mingled in one common destruction. There were still remaining many traces of the former magnificence of the houses. Broken marble columns and bits of tessellated pavement were thickly scattered about in the court yards, and the walls in many places were richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl and gold.

Cultivate the habit of punctuality.

**MESSRS. EDITORS.**—I clip the subjoined notice of the Wisconsin fifth regiment from the Baltimore Clipper of this morning. The "Local" of the Clipper has been liberal in its praise of the "gallant fifth" for several days past:—

"**EVING PARADE.**—Those of our citizens who admire military tactics can be pleased to their heart's content by visiting, on any afternoon, the camp of the 5th Wisconsin regiment, encamped on the estate of Mr. McKim, near Greenwood Cemetery, on the York road. After the drill is over, the Zouaves indulge in gymnastic exercises, and among the features presented is that of placing a member in a blanket held by four stout men, who, with a swing and toss, throw into the air the Zoo Zoo, and his proficiency in acrobatic feats is acknowledged by the number of somersaults he performs before touching mother earth."

Immediately after reading the above, I received a call from an old acquaintance of the "Monumental City," and during the conversation, which was, of course, mainly on military topics, I took occasion to inquire of him—without letting him know that I was acquainted with any—which was the star regiment stationed there? He answered, "The Massachusetts sixth have received probably more attention from the loyal citizens of Baltimore than any other, as they deserved; for we wanted to wipe out, as far as possible, the disgrace that our city has suffered on account of the mob of April 19th. But they have gone home now, and the regiment now is a new one, lately arrived from the state of Wisconsin." "I have been out several times," said he, "to witness their evening parade. I believe them to be the best drilled body of men that have yet been upon the ground. There is one company in particular I have got some acquainted with, who are from Janesville in that state. They are bully fellows, all of them!" I told my friend that I was pretty intimately acquainted with several of the members of the "Janesville Light Guard," and could vouch for their respectability as citizens, and of their social qualities as friends and companions; but if I was to understand by the *peculiar term* he had used as a characteristic of the Janesville boys, that they exhibited an unusual degree of combativeness, that that could be accounted for probably as the effect of the substantial quality of the beef they were said to have been receiving during their encampment in the Badger State!—However, my friend assured me that the Janesville boys were becoming great favorites with the Baltimoreans, especially the ladies, who find it extremely pleasant, in their favorite promenade to "Greenmount," to call both going and coming, "to see the soldiers!" I would not for the world be the means of creating any jealousy in the minds of the young wives of the corps—the maidens who have lovers there, but I must say that notwithstanding the political character of the men of Baltimore is considered professional rather than real, there never was anything fictitious about the Union professions of the ladies!

If General Banks should withhold his order for the removal of the Wisconsin fifth to the seat of war for a few days, I design making a trip to Baltimore, in which case I will give you the result of my interview with the "Janesville Light Guard."

A. G. —

**CAVALRY REGIMENT.**—The San Francisco Bulletin, alluding to the necessity of the employment of cavalry regiments in the existing war, and the difficulty of getting such regiments in the northern states, where men are not so accustomed to riding as in the south, suggests that California can supply the want, and declares her ability to muster a large number of mounted troops for the support of the government. The Bulletin says:

"In the state of California, we venture to say, 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world could be raised in two months. The southerners may know something of a horse, and for graceful equestrianism they may be worthy of some admiration, but a California 'vaquero,' brought up on the plains, and employed all his life in chasing cattle, breaking horses and lassoing buffaloes, is as far superior to him in the saddle as John Hennessy is to John Chinaman."

"There are thousands of young fellows in this state that think nothing of backing a wild stallion just caught on the prairie, and without saddle, and only a rope around the animal's nose for a bridle, sticking to their seats until the fierce beast falls mastered and cowed by sheer exhaustion in the effort to rid himself of his novel tormentor. What cavalry could stand a rush from a band of band of troopers like these? The famous Kirog's horsemen of Central Asia cannot excel them in managing their steeds. If the government, then, is so much in need of ready-made cavalry, let it send to California. We can raise, equip and march across the plains, in six months, ten regiments of the best horsemen in the world. We just ask to let our vaqueros have a chance."

**IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS.**—Heavy wagons were constantly employed from morning till night during yesterday, in conveying to the arsenal the guns, munitions, ammunition, &c., that arrived from the east, Tuesday evening. Some sixty tons balls, powder, caps, &c., two hundred and fifty boxes of Springfield, Mass., Minie muskets, Austrian (needle) rifles, and breach loading carbines, were transported to and stored in the arsenal. Also, some thirty gun carriages and as many caissons, together with the requisite forges, tools, wagons, &c., for five heavy batteries of artillery. Besides these, there were five barrels of cartridges for ten-inch columbids.

The heavy cannon remained yesterday at the depot, with the exception of one thirty-two pounder, which was brought over on the ferry-boat and taken by a heavy pair of timber wheels, to the arsenal.

Company C, Captain Niederwieser, of Col. McNeill's regiment, continued on guard at the depot till yesterday morning, and was then relieved by Company A, Capt. Smith's Zouaves, of the same regiment.

The cannon are principally thirteen feet long and ten inches bore. They will be placed on board the steamer city of Louisiana, which lies at the Illinois shore for that purpose.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLE-SNAKE.**—A young named John Coter, living at the corner of Ohio and Market streets, while at work in a harvest field about a week ago, was bitten by a prairie rattlesnake on his arm. He was brought to medical attendance, but was not brought home until Wednesday. Yesterday he died from the effect of the bite of the poisonous reptile.—*Chicago Journal.*

## Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 9.

Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large confederate force from Yorktown.

A native of Maine, but resident of Georgia, says he has been stationed at Yorktown since June, and says Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 8,000 men, including 2,500 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery.

Monday night they camped at Great Bethel which was completely deserted.

Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Black river, some three miles from the town.

He says the object of the expedition is to drive out our force at Camp Hamilton or Newport News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton so as to prevent their using it for winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to the end of Hampton bridge, where he remained till 11 o'clock.

Col. Weber raised a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge and placed a strong advance at various points this side of the town.

At ten minutes past midnight, Gen. Magruder with about 500 confederates entered the town and immediately fired it. The greater portion of the 500 houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, a strong south wind blowing produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double the number of negroes in the town; from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired with out waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the confederate service.

A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but was repulsed with a loss of 33 killed and 10 wounded.

The war raged all night. The greater portion of the confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon, to-day, when he visited the place there were but 7 or 8 buildings left standing.

Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge.

Mayhew, the deserter, says there have been about 1000 confederate troops stationed at Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The activity among government teamsters is as great as it was at any time previous to the late battle. Much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and little if any complaints now exist among them.

Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry.—They are judiciously distributed among our now extended Potomac lines.

The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure.

Many of those recently appointed to military offices are waiting impatiently for their commissions.

The southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might be specified. The navy department is in possession of ample power recently conferred by congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

Ex-minister Faulkner arrived here last night. It is believed he brings despatches for the government from Europe.

Conventions are to be held in Maryland for the purpose of nominating state officers. One of them will favor the government and support its policy; the other will place itself on the platform of opposition to the war, and advocate peace on any terms. It is believed here that the Union men will triumph.

Senator Baker has declined a commission as Brig-General. He prefers his seat in the senate.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has also declined the appointment tendered him, and will retain his seat in the senate. This disposes of Mr. Stanton's claim.

Some newspapers have already discarded the agreement had with Gen. McClellan in regard to the transmission of intelligence of army movements, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. McClellan is determined to enforce his policy.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.

Breckinridge said, I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to night, and I feel bound to say this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying clubs and wearing brass badges. They are the Dodge police. Mr. B. said, I will enter my protest against the usurpations of this administration. He trusted in God that the day was now at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. The disturbers of the meeting undoubtedly had the sympathy and countenance of the police with them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

It is rumored the Austrian ministership will be tendered to Joseph Gallatin, president of the National Bank.

20,000 Austrian rifled muskets sent for ward to Gen. Fremont to pay for Adams' express. 20,000 more are ready here, and will soon follow.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 9.

Gen. Stone has been assigned to separate command to be stationed at Port of Rocks, where it is believed the rebels intend establishing a strong battery to intercept the transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the lower Potomac.

Col. Hamilton, of the third Wisconsin regiment, has been appointed to command the division in place of Col. Stone.

The report that two rebel regiments were approaching from Leesburg is untrue.

MAJ. DOUBLEDAY has been practicing with his seige guns to-day. The results were very satisfactory.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.

Capt. Jennison, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, en route to Washington, to arrange with the war department for mustering his men into the U. S. service. He has 840 well mounted and disciplined men now on the western border.

The resources of Illinois are being shaped for earnest and prompt co-operation with Gen. Fremont. Troops are constantly arriving at camp Butler. Quartermaster General's department is actively engaged procuring supplies immediately on their arrival.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 9.

Last night being dark and stormy, two flat boats, lashed together, loaded with lime and hoop poles, and reported to be owned by legislators Kellogg and H. C. Barrett, attempted to run the blockade. Four shots were fired from the fort, none of which took effect. The government ferry-boat overtook them, four miles below, and brought them up to Cairo. They had been deserted before the steamer reached them. At noon to-day the flats took fire and burned to the water's edge.

Scouts report that the rebels are falling back from the vicinity of Charleston, on New Madrid, at which place the enemy are strongly entrenching themselves.

CAIRO, Aug. 9—10 P. M.

At Brice's landing, in Edwardsville, 25 miles above Bird's Point, two companies of federal troops, sent from Cape Girardeau, last night seized 60 mules and 2,000 sacks of corn, intended for the rebel forces. The warehouse and wharf boat was burned.

At Cape Girardeau, the same night, an unfortunate affair took place; the federal pickets firing on each other. One man was killed, and two or three others wounded. Steamers that have come down to-day report all quiet there, and all expectations of an attack removed. Col. Marsh has entrenched himself on a hill to the north of the town, and could hold it against triple his force, which is now about five thousand strong. The importance of holding Cape Girardeau will cause strong entrenchments to be thrown up.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

J. Lathrop Motley of Massachusetts, the distinguished historian, and whose letters to the London Times have not a little enhanced his American reputation, has been appointed Minister to Vienna, in place of Mr. Burlingame, not received, and who goes to China instead. Charles L. Goddard of Maine is appointed consul general to Constantinople; George Jones, of Ohio, consul to Funchal; and John A. Little of Boston, son of the senior partner of Little & Brown, to Barcelona.

The following brigadier generals were appointed to-day by the President: Colonels Louis Blenker and Henry W. Slocum, of the New York volunteers; Major James S. Wadsworth, of McDowell's staff; John J. Peck, of Syracuse, a distinguished officer in Mexico, where he was wounded, and not long since invited to the command of the Ellsworth regiment; John H. Martindale, of Rochester, a West Pointer; George Merrill, late of Gen. Sanford's staff; and Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the distinguished astronomer. All these, except Gen. Mitchell, were recommended by the New York delegation. The President has also appointed Randolph B. Marcy, of Massachusetts, inspector general, with the rank of colonel, promoting him from his late office as paymaster. Col. Marcy is the father-in-law of Gen. Mettelle.

The bounties given to soldiers by the acts of 1838 and 1850, have been repealed by the last bounty act.

Vanderbilt's vessels have been refused by the navy department; the naval contractors having reported, after two examinations, that they were unfit for the service required. Vanderbilt asked \$600,000 for one which the contractors valued at \$360,000.

The Washington papers continue to publish matter prohibited by the military authorities, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the press agreement. They may feel a strong hand before long.

Major B. B. French of N. H., former clerk of the house, will probably be appointed commissioner of public buildings in place of Col. W. S. Wood, unconvinced by the senate.

**To-Day's Report.**

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Times' Correspondence.—Late this eve Prince Napoleon returned with his suite from Manassas.

Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming the enthusiasm was wild. Beauregard and Johnston were both at Manassas. They received the prince with the greatest possible respect. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go to Richmond and see President Davis, the prince firmly declined. Fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly of Sherman's, form an important part of the confederate's defenses.

Beauregard informed the prince that he captured 62 guns at the battle of Bull's Run. The dead were not properly buried; they were simply put under the ground and some of the feet were seen above.

Soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but poorly dressed.

At the departing the rebels gave the prince a salute with 48 guns.

On returning to Fairfax, Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the prince and said—"I hope you like our fortifications, prince?" "Oh, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will interfere for us when you get home." The diplomatic prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied—"I know nothing."

Three companies of Col. Toucey's regiment of Kentucky cavalry, reached Washington this morning.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith, in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel congress. He will be held as hostage for Mr. Ely from New York.

World's despatch.—Mr. Wilson of Chicago, obtained permission of the war department, to raise a regiment of engineers and bridge builders, night before last.

The Geo. Page, a rebel schooner, attempted to run out of Aquia creek, but the ice boat engaged her. A few shots compelled her to beat a retreat. The ice boat was not struck, but it is thought the Page was injured. The latter carried three guns.

The Freeborn arrived this evening. Her officers contradict the report that the rebels are erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed. It is reported that batteries are now being put up at White House Point.

On Wednesday night five boats filled with armed men were seen by a person to pass over from the Maryland side and land at that place. At Port Washington all is quiet and in good spirits. Several prizes lie at the wharf to-day.

The resignations of chief engineer Chas. Spencer, and second engineer, Andrew Curran, of the Freeborn, were accepted. Cause of the resignations not known.

Tribune's correspondent says: Gangs of men are at work establishing telegraphic communication between this city and the several camps, including Fort Corcoran, Tent Town, and Col. Sherman's command further up the river.

Herald's despatch.—Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating forces at various points on the other side of the river, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are 8,000 to 10,000 men in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry. Large bodies are at the crossing, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they have made only

minute reconnaissance in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines, or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are partly defensive. It is reported here that an attack upon our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating forces at every available point, in order to engage the Federal army, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side. The attack, which will be admirably concealed until the precise time for its execution. If this be their design they will be signally foiled, for the preparations of Gen. McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. The disposition of his forces will enable him to repel an attack successfully at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point on the adjacent borders.

**AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Surgeon Gen. Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of congress for adding to the medical corps of the army, a corps of cadets whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in hospitals, and ambulance assistants in the field, with the same rank and pay as West Point military cadets.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 9.

Nothing new has occurred since sailing of last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. Fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler. The big gun, Union, has been mounted at Newport News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Brokers are purchasing two years six per cent. treasury notes, at from 95 to 95½. The price for \$50 notes is better than for larger denominations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Times' Washington correspondent says the refusal of the democrats of New York to unite with the republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan pre-arranged here, at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the republican party. Some idea of a union ticket was broached in Ohio and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will now cause the entire dissolution of the democratic party.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.

The U. S. Marshal arrested last night a person who had registered himself at the Parker House as C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Pa., but who subsequently had confessed himself a John Williams, of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to have a commission in the rebel army. He was arrested as a spy, and by orders received from the secretary of war, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.

Flour market dull and inactive. Sales 2000 bbls, good country extra at 3.60.—Wheat market firm and tending upward, but only moderately active. Sales 25,000 bush, 75 for No. 2, and 81½ for No. 1 in stock. Receipts 7½ bbls, flour; 2000 bush, wheat.

**The Markets.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Flour receipts 8,741 bbls; market without important change. Sales 6,500 bbls at 1.25½, 30 super state; 4,45½, 4.50 extra state; 4,20½, 30 super western; 4,40½, 65 for common to medium extra western; 5,00½, 65 shipping brands extra R. II. Ohio. Canadian flour much. Sales 400 bbls at 4.25½, 30 super; 4,45½, 50 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at 2.20½, 65 for common to choice super. Receipts of wheat 16,629 bush; market 1½ higher with very limited supply. Sales 75,000 bush at 1.02½, 01 choice spring 1.00, 02 southwest—Delaware, 1.00½, 01 Milwaukee, 1.20½, 22 winter red western, 1.25 white western.

**APPORTIONMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX.**—The following is the apportionment of the annual direct tax of \$20,000,000 upon the several states, as the bill passed congress:

|                |           |                |             |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| Maine          | \$240,000 | Indiana        | \$9,047,500 |
| New Hampshire  | 215,000   | Iowa           | 1,141,551   |
| Vermont        | 215,000   | Missouri       | 1,141,551   |
| Massachusetts  | 821,581   | Kansas         | 71,743      |
| Rhode Island   | 116,000   | Arkansas       | 291,586     |
| Connecticut    | 206,210   | Alabama        | 201,703     |
| New York       | 2,002,918 | Florida        | 77,522      |
| New Jersey     | 462,181   | Texas          | 355,100     |
| Pennsylvania   | 1,072,719 | Illinois       | 422,058     |
| Delaware       | 74,881    | Wisconsin      | 619,688     |
| Maryland       | 436,823   | California     | 251,638     |
| Virginia       | 407,000   | Minnesota      | 108,221     |
| North Carolina | 676,194   | Oregon         | 55,140      |
| South Carolina | 512,570   | New Mexico     | 62,045      |
| Georgia        | 584,507   | Utah           | 29,952      |
| Alabama        | 428,216   | Washington     | 108,221     |
| Mississippi    | 415,084   | Nebraska       | 19,231      |
| Louisiana      | 385,886   | Idaho          | 4,501       |
| Ohio           | 1,109,000 | Montana        | 22,001      |
| Kentucky       | 715,000   | Nebraska       | 2,242       |
| Tennessee      | 669,449   | Dist. Columbia | 49,437      |

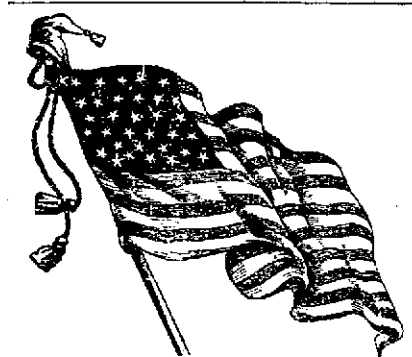
One section of the above provides that—Any state may assume and pay into the treasury of the United States its quota of the tax in its own way and manner, and through its own officers, assessors and collectors; that it shall be lawful to use for this purpose the last or any subsequent valuation made for the purpose of state taxation, and any such state which shall give notice to the secretary of the treasury on or before the second Tuesday of February, of its intention to assume and pay the direct tax imposed by this act, shall be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum on the quota apportioned to such state; *Provided*, however, that the deduction shall only apply to such part of the same as shall be paid into the treasury by the last day of June in the year to which such payment relates, and a deduction of ten per centum to such part as shall be paid by the last day of September.

**NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES.**—The New York Fire Zouaves, a regiment eleven hundred strong when it marched to Bull Run, was reported to have lost nine hundred and fifty men. The first stragglers who reached Washington pretended that they had seen the whole regiment, with the exception of one hundred and fifty, dead on the field. It turns out that there were only one hundred and twenty-nine killed, wounded and missing.

I cut the above from your paper of yesterday, and remark that I was informed by a U. S. officer who was in the same column with the above regiment at Bull Run, that they were the first regiment that were brought into action, and were the first to break and run, in the early part of the day, and never recovered.

That they recovered to a very great extent, and





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The New Revenue Law.

There is some grumbling among a certain class of papers about the direct tax. It is levied chiefly upon real estate, says one. This is true, if the state does not collect the tax, but each state is given the authority to assume and collect its share of the tax, on all real and personal property, as it pleases; so that the kind of property taxed will be the same for state purposes. The states are allowed 15 per cent. for making this collection, which is exceedingly liberal, and this mode of collection will undoubtedly be accepted by the states which intend to pay.

All incomes of every kind over \$800 are to be taxed three per cent. This is not left to the states to collect, but the secretary of the treasury is authorized to appoint collectors for that purpose.

It is objected by some that the states in rebellion do not bear their proper proportion of the expense. This is true, only because all the laws of the nation are set at defiance in those states. The law provides that as soon as the authority of the United States is established in those states, these taxes shall all be collected, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, added.

The annual incomes taxed under this law are reckoned from the 1st of April, 1861, to the 1st of April 1862, at which time the statements are to be called for and the tax collected within sixty days thereafter. The states are to have till the 30th of June 1862 to pay in their quota, but must notify the general government by the second Tuesday in February, 1862, as to their intention to assume the tax.

The alteration of the tariff is not very considerable except upon tea, coffee, sugar and articles of luxury. This part of the law goes into effect on the 21st of the present month.

On the whole, this law will probably be found as unobjectionable as any tax law that could have been enacted. At all events let us know all about it before we condemn it.

## No News From Gen. Lyon.

We have no later news from Gen. Lyon, although it was expected, before this time, that he had met McCulloch and obtained a victory over him. There is little doubt that this will be the case, sooner or later. Lyon has artillery and disciplined troops, of which McCulloch is deficient, while the butternut colored troops of the latter are many of them on horseback, thus making better targets for Lyon's troops.

## Northeast Missouri.

Gen. Pillow is believed to have retired to New Madrid. He is not as anxious to go to St. Louis by way of Cape Girardeau as he was. Gen. Fremont is all along that shore, and has been receiving large additions to his artillery, as well as his infantry force, and an abundance of new arms for the latter. If Pillow does not leave New Madrid, he will hear of an earthquake in that region very shortly.

**APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS.**—The telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of congress, as received here, indicated a failure on the part of congress to express a direct approval of the acts of the President in relation to the rebellion, prior to the extra session. The National Intelligencer explains that instead of taking a vote upon the pending joint resolution approving the President's course in calling out the military, &c., a clause was added in the senate to an army bill declaring approval of all the proclamations and orders of the President since the 4th of March last, and legalizing them as if they had been done under previous authority of congress. The house concurred in this amendment.

**THE DASTARDLY CHARACTER OF THE REBELS.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing about the fight at Dog Spring last Friday says:

An incident occurred in the battle of yesterday, which indicates the character of the foe we have to contend with. One of Col. Sigel's lieutenants had prostrated a secessionist, who then begged for quarter, which the chivalrous lieutenant granted him, but as soon as the black hearted rebel regained his feet he seized his gun and shot his generous foe, but the lieutenant killed him and two other secessionists, and rode back, when he fell from his horse and died in two hours.

Damascus is now almost a heap of ruins, charred and blackened by fire. A recent visitor says that he saw not a soul except there and there a lazy Arab driving his donkey before him, laden with the debris of the fallen houses. That is what the Turks call rebuilding the quarter. Throughout the length and breadth of what but a year ago was far the handsomest part of the city, not one single house is now standing. Let in Greek Syrian churches and convents, European consulates, &c., were mingled in one common destruction. There were still remaining many traces of the former magnificence of the houses. Broken marble columns and bits of tessellated pavement were thickly scattered about in the court yards, and the walls in many places were richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl and gold. Cultivate the habit of punctuality.

Messrs. Editors:—I clip the subjoined notice of the Wisconsin fifth regiment from the Baltimore Clipper of this morning. The "Local" of the Clipper has been liberal in its praise of the "gallant fifth" for several days past:—

"EVENING PARADE.—Those of our citizens who admire military tactics can be pleased to their heart's content by visiting, on any afternoon, the camp of the 6th Wisconsin regiment, encamped on the estate of Mr. McKim, near Greenwood Cemetery, on the York road. After the drill is over, the Zouaves indulge in gymnastic exercises, and among the features presented is that of placing a member in a blanket held by four stout men, who, with a swing and toss, throw into the air the Zoo Zoo, and his proficiency in acrobatic feats is acknowledged by the number of somersaults he performs before touching mother earth."

Immediately after reading the above, I received a call from an old acquaintance of the "Monumental City," and during the conversation, which was, of course, mainly on military topics, I took occasion to inquire of him—without letting him know that I was acquainted with any—which was the star regiment stationed there? He answered, "The Massachusetts sixth have received probably more attention from the loyal citizens of Baltimore than any other, as they deserved; for we wanted to wipe out, as far as possible, the disgrace that our city has suffered on account of the mob of April 19th. But they have gone home now, and the 6th regiment now is a new one, lately arrived from the state of Wisconsin." "I have been out several times," said he, "to witness their evening parade. I believe them to be the best drilled body of men that have yet been upon the ground. There is one company in particular I have got some acquainted with, who are from Janesville in that state. They are bully fellows, all of them!" I told my friend that I was pretty intimately acquainted with several of the members of the "Janesville Light Guard," and could vouch for their respectability as citizens, and of their social qualities as friends and companions; but if I was to understand by the *peculiar term* he had used as a characteristic of the Janesville boys, that they exhibited any unusual degree of combativeness, that that could be accounted for probably as the effect of the substantial quality of the beef they were said to have been furnished with during their encampment in the Badger State!—However, my friend assured me that the Janesville boys were becoming great favorites with the Baltimoreans, especially the ladies, who find it extremely pleasant, in their favorite promenade to "Greenmount," to call both going and coming, "to see the soldiers!" I would not for the world be the means of creating any jealousy in the minds of the young virgins of the corps—the maidens who have lovers there, but I must say that notwithstanding the political character of the men of Baltimore is considered professional rather than real, there never was anything *fictitious* about the *Union professions of the ladies!*

If General Banks should withhold his order for the removal of the Wisconsin fifth to the seat of war for a few days, I design making a trip to Baltimore, in which case I will give you the result of my interview with the "Janesville Light Guard."

A. G. —

**CAVALRY REGIMENT.**—The San Francisco Bulletin, alluding to the necessity of the employment of cavalry regiments in the existing war, and the difficulty of getting such regiments in the northern states, where men are not so accustomed to riding as in the south, suggests that California can supply the want, and declares her ability to muster a large number of mounted troops for the support of the government. The Bulletin says:

"In the state of California, we venture to say, 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world could be raised to any time, and the southerners can keep something of a horse, and for graceful equestrianism they may be worthy of some admiration, but a California 'vaquero,' brought up on the plains, and employed all his life in chasing cattle, breaking horses and lassoing buffaloes, is as far superior to him in the saddle as John Hennessy is to John Chinaman."

"There are thousands of young fellows in this state that think nothing of backing a wild stallion just caught on the prairie, and without saddle, and on a rope around the neck of the animal, to bridge over to their seats until the fierce beast falls mastered and cowed by sheer exhaustion in the effort to rid himself of his novel tormentor. What cavalry could stand a rush from a band of band of troopers like these? The famous Kirgiz horsemen of Central Asia cannot excel them in managing their steeds. If the government, then, is so much in need of ready-made cavalry, let it send to California. We can raise, equip and march across the plains, in six months, ten regiments of the best horsemen in the world. We just ask to let our vaqueros have a chance."

**IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS.**—Heavy wagons were constantly employed from morning till night during yesterday, in conveying to the arsenal the guns, munitions, ammunition, &c., that arrived from the east Tuesday evening. Some sixty tons balls, powder, caps, &c., two hundred and fifty boxes of Springfield, Mass. Minnie muskets, Austrian (needle) rifles, and breech loading carbines, were transported to and stored in the arsenal. Also, some thirty gun carriages and as many cannons, together with the requisite forges, tools, wagons, &c., for five heavy batteries of artillery. Besides these, there were five barbed wire carriages for ten-inch columbiads.

The heavy cannon remained yesterday at the depot, with the exception of a thirty-two pounder, which was brought over the ferry-boat and taken by a heavy pair of timber wheels, to the arsenal.

Company C. Captain Neiderwieser, of Col. McNeill's regiment, continued on guard at the depot till yesterday morning, and was then relieved by Company A, Capt. Smith's Zouaves, of the same regiment.

The cannon are principally thirteen feet long and ten inches bore. They will be placed on board the steamer City of Louisville, which lies at the Illinois shore for that purpose.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLE-SNAKE.**—A young named John Cotter, living at the corner of Ohio and Market streets, while at work in a harvest field about a week ago, was bitten by a prairie rattlesnake or massauger. He received the bite on the ankle, but was not brought home until Wednesday. Yesterday he died from the effect of the bite of the poisonous reptile.—*Chicago Journal.*

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 9.  
Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large confederate force from Yorktown.

A native of Maine, but resident of Georgia, says he has been stationed at Yorktown since June, and says Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 8,000 men, including 2,500 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery.

Monday night they camped at Great Bethel which was completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Black river, some three miles from the town.

He says the object of the expedition is to drive out our force at Camp Hamilton or Newport News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton so as to prevent their using it for winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to the end of Hampton bridge, where he remained till 11 o'clock.

Col. Weber raised a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge and placed a strong advance at various points this side of the creek.

At ten minutes past midnight, Gen. Magruder with about 500 confederates entered the town and immediately fired it. The greater portion of the 500 houses were built of wood and no roof having fallen lately, a strong south wind blowing produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double the number of negroes in the town; from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the confederate service.

A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but was repulsed with a loss of 33 killed and 10 wounded.

The war raged all night. The greater portion of the confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon, to-day, when he visited the place there were but 7 or 8 buildings left standing.

Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge.

Mayhew, the deserter, says there have been about 1000 confederate troops stationed at Yorktown.

**WASHINGTON, August 9.**  
The activity among government tacticians is as great as it was any time previous to the late battle. Much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and little if any complaints now exist among them.

Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry.—They are judiciously distributed among our now extended Potomac lines.

The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure.

Many of those recently appointed to military offices are waiting impatiently for their commissions.

The southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might be specified. The navy department is in possession of ample power recently conferred by congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

It is believed he brings despatches for the government from Europe.

Conventions are to be held in Maryland for the purpose of nominating state officers. One of them will favor the government and support its policy; the other will place itself on the platform of opposition to the war, and advocate peace on any terms. It is believed here that the Union men will triumph.

Senator Baker has declined a commission as Brig. General. He prefers his seat in the senate.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has also declined the appointment tendered him, and will retain his seat in the senate. This disposes of Mr. Stanton's claim.

Some newspapers have already discarded the agreement had with Gen. McClellan in regard to the transmission of intelligence of army movements, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. McClellan is determined to enforce his policy.

**BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.**  
Breakridge said, have attentively watched the faces of those around me to night, and I feel bound to say this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying clubs and wearing brass badges. They are the Dodge police. Mr. B. said, I will enter my protest against the usurpations of this administration. He trusted in God that the day was now at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. The disturbers of the meeting undoubtedly had the sympathy and connivance of the police with them, the same as the April rioters had the sympathy and countenance of the police with them.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 9.**  
It is rumored the Austrian minister will be tendered to Joseph Gallatin, president of the National Bank.

20,000 Austrian rifled muskets sent forward to Gen. Fremont to day per Adams' express. 20,000 more are ready here, and will soon follow.

**SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 9.**  
Gen. Stone has been assigned to a separate command, to be stationed at Point of Rocks, where it is believed the rebels intend establishing a strong battery to intercept the transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the lower Potomac.

Col. Hamilton, of the third Wisconsin regiment, has been appointed to command the division in place of Col. Stone.

The report that two rebel regiments were approaching from Leesburg is untrue.

Maj. Doubleday has been practicing with his seige guns to-day. The results were very satisfactory.

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.**  
Capt. Jennison, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, on route to Washington, to arrange with the war department for mustering his men into the U. S. service. He has 840 well mounted and disciplined men now on the western border.

Nothing new from Springfield.

Gen. Fremont has ordered the number of artillery companies in this state to be increased to 24.

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.**  
Two soldiers from Coles county, Ill., were drowned while bathing near the Arsenal.

Two ten-inch columbiads have been sent down the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Captain Herman Schrader, of Col. Kallman's regiment, died of sun-stroke, and was buried with military honors.

Governor Gamble has had an interview with General Fremont.

Two bonas have been sent to Keokuk to bring down the Iowa volunteers.

A boy fired a pistol at a detachment of troops, on Pine street. The soldiers leveled their muskets at the crowd, but the officers prevented their firing, and arrested the offender.

**SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 9.**  
Advices from south Missouri strengthen the belief that the rebel forces are much larger than reported; that their organization is good and their determination to advance rapidly a fixed fact.

The resources of Illinois are being shaped for earnest and prompt co-operation with Gen. Fremont. Troops are constantly arriving at camp Butler. Quartermaster General's department is actively engaged procuring supplies immediately on their arrival.

**CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 9.**  
Last night being dark and stormy, two flat boats, lashed together, loaded with lime and hoop poles, and reported to be owned by legislators Kellogg and H. G. Barrett, attempted to run the blockade. Four shots were fired from the fort, none of which took effect. The government ferry-boat overtook them, four miles below, and brought them up to Cairo. They had been deserted before the steamer reached them. At noon to-day the flats took fire and burned to the water's edge.

Scouts report that the rebels are falling back from the vicinity of Charleston, on New Madrid, at which place the enemy are strongly entrenching themselves.

**CAIRO, Aug. 9.—10 P. M.**  
At Brice's landing, in Edwardsville, 25 miles above Bird's Point, two companies of federal troops, sent from Cape Girardeau, last night seized 60 mules and 2,000 sacks of corn, intended for the rebel forces. The warehouse and wharf boat was burned.

At Cape Girardeau, the same night, an attempt was made to land a party of federal pickets firing on each other. One man was killed, and two or three others wounded. Steamers that have come down to-day report all quiet there, and all expectations of an attack removed. Col. Marsh has entrenched himself on a hill to the north of the town, and could hold it against triple his force, which is now about five thousand strong. The importance of holding Cape Girardeau will cause strong entrenchments to be thrown up.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.**  
J. Lathrop Mellen, of Massachusetts, the distinguished historian, and whose letters to the London Times have not a little enhanced his American reputation, has been appointed Minister to Vienna, in place of Mr. Burlingame, not received, and who goes to China instead. Charles L. Goddard of Maine is appointed consul general to Constantinople; George Jones, of Ohio, consul to Funchal; and John A. Little, of Boston, son of the senior partner of Little & Brown, to Barcelona.

The following brigadier generals were appointed to-day by the President: Colonels Louis Blenker and Henry W. Slocum, of the New York volunteers; Major James S. Wadsworth, of McDowell's staff; John J. Peck, of Syracuse, a distinguished officer in Mexico, where he was wounded, and not long since invited to the command of the Ellsworth regiment; John H. Martindale, of Rochester, a West Pointer; George Merrill, late of Gen. Saxton's staff; and Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the distinguished astronomer. All these, except Gen. Mitchell, were recommended by the New York delegation. The President has also appointed Randolph B. Marcy, of Massachusetts, inspector general, with the rank of colonel, promoting him from his late office as paymaster. Col. Marcy is the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan.

The bounties given to soldiers by the acts of 1853 and 1850, have been repealed by the last congress.

Vanderbilt's vessels have been refused by the navy department; the naval contractors having reported, after two examinations, that they were unfit for the service required. Vanderbilt asked \$600,000 for one which the contractors valued at \$360,000.

The Washington papers continue to publish matter prohibited by the military authorities, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the War Department. They may feel a strong hand before long.

Major B. B. French of N. H., former clerk of the house, will probably be appointed commissioner of public buildings in place of Col. W. S. Wood, unconvinced by the senate.

**To-Day's Report.**  
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

**MORNING DESPATCHES.**  
**WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.**  
Times' Correspondence.—Late this eve Prince Napoleon returned with his suite from Massachusetts.

Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming the enthusiasm was wild. Beauregard and Johnston were both at Manassas. They received the prince with the greatest possible respect. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see President Davis, the prince firmly declined. Fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly of Sherman's, form an important part of the confederate's defenses.

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World's despatch.—Mr. Wilson of Chicago, obtained permission to leave the war department, to raise a regiment of engineers and bridge builders, night before last.

The Geo. Page, a rebel schooner, attempted to run out of Aquia creek, but the ice boat engaged her. A few shots compelled her to beat a retreat. The ice boat was not struck, but it is thought the Page was injured. The latter carries three guns.

The Freeborn arrived this evening. Her officers contradict the report that the rebels are erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed. It is reported that batteries were being put up at White House Point.

On Wednesday night five boats filled with armed men were seen by a person to pass over from the Maryland side and land at that place. At Fort Washington all is quiet and in good spirits. Several prizes lie at the wharf to-day.

The resignations of chief engineer Chas. Spencer, and second engineer, Andrew Curran, of the Freeborn, were accepted. Cause of the resignations not known.

Tribune's correspondent says: Gangs of men are at work establishing the telegraphic communication between this city and the several camps, including Fort Corcoran, Tent Town, and Col. Sherman's command farther up the river.

Herald's despatch.—Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating forces at various points on the other side of the river, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are 8,000 to 10,000 at Fairfax. A considerable force is in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry. A few bodies are at the crossing, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they have made only

minute reconnaissance in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines, or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are purely defensive. It is reported here that an attack upon our line is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating forces at every available point, in order to engage the same moment our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist the attack, which will be admirably concealed until the precise time for its execution. If this be their design they will be signally fooled, for the preparations of Gen. McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. The disposition of his forces will enable him to repel an attack successfully at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point on the adjacent borders.

**AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.**  
**WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.**

Surgeon Gen. Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of congress for adding to the medical corps of the army, a corps of cadets whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in hospitals, and ambulance assistants in the field, with the same rank and pay as West Point military cadets.

**PORT MONROE, Aug. 9.**  
Nothing new has occurred since sailing of last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. Fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler. The big gun, Union, has been mounted at Newport News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 10.**  
Brokers are purchasing two years six per cent. treasury notes, at from 95 to 96 1/2. The price for \$50 notes is better than for larger denominations.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.**  
Times' Washington correspondent says the refusal of the democrats of New York to unite with the republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan pre-arranged by the Washington democrats, and which for its purpose the disintegration of the republican party. Some idea of a union ticket was broached in Ohio and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will now cause the entire dissolution of the democratic party.

**BOSTON, Aug. 10.**  
The U. S. Marshal arrested last night a person who had registered himself at the Parker House as C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Pa., but who subsequently had confessed himself a member of the Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel army. He was arrested as a spy, and by orders received from the secretary of war, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.

**MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.**  
Flour market dull and inactive. Sales 2000 bbls, good country extra at 3.60. Wheat market firm and tending upward, but only moderately active. Sales 25,000 bus, 76 for No. 2, and 81 1/2 for No. 1 in store. Receipts 775 bbls, flour; 2000 bus. wheat.

**THE MARKETS.**  
**NEW YORK, Aug. 10.**  
Flour receipts 8,741 bbls; market without important change. Sales 6,500 bbls at 4.25 1/2, 30 super state; 4.45 1/2, 55 extra state; 4.20 1/2, 30 super western; 4.40 1/2, 65 1/2, 50 medium to medium extra western; 3.00 1/2, 50 shipping extra; 4.00 1/2, 400 Ohio. Canadian flour untraded. Sales 400 bbls at 4.25 1/2, 30 super; 4.45 1/2, 50 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at 2.20 1/2, 85 for common to choice super. Receipts of wheat 16,929 bush; market 1 1/2 c higher with very limited supply. Sales 75,000 bush at 92 1/2, 01 choice spring 1.00, 1.02 southwestern club, 1.03 1/2, 06 Milwaukee club, 1.20 1/2, 22 winter red western, 1.25 white western.

**APPORTIONMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX.**  
The following is the apportionment of the annual direct tax of \$20,000,000 upon the several states, as the bill passed congress:

|        |           |        |           |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Ala.   | \$20,000  | Ill.   | \$94,875  |
| Ark.   | 15,000    | Ind.   | 1,145,501 |
| Cal.   | 211,000   | Iowa   | 200,000   |
| Conn.  | 824,581   | Kan.   | 71,743    |
| Del.   | 185,000   | La.    | 201,850   |
| Fla.   | 265,214   | Me.    | 17,733    |
| Ga.    | 2,003,915 | Mass.  | 71,722    |
| Id.    | 2,003,915 | Mich.  | 71,722    |
| Ill.   | 1,940,710 | Minn.  | 450,000   |
| Ind.   | 1,461,000 | Mo.    | 610,000   |
| Iowa   | 450,000   | N. H.  | 85,538    |
| Kan.   | 71,743    | N. J.  | 108,000   |
| La.    | 201,850   | N. Y.  | 2,500,000 |
| Me.    | 17,733    | Pa.    | 2,500,000 |
| Mass.  | 71,722    | R. I.  | 25,000    |
| Mich.  | 71,722    | S. C.  | 2,500,000 |
| Minn.  | 450,000   | Tenn.  | 600,000   |
| Mo.    | 610,000   | Tex.   | 49,437    |
| N. H.  | 85,538    | Vt.    | 25,000    |
| N. J.  | 108,000   | W. Va. | 25,000    |
| N. Y.  | 2,500,000 | Wis.   | 25,000    |
| Pa.    | 2,500,000 |        |           |
| R. I.  | 25,000    |        |           |
| S. C.  | 2,500,000 |        |           |
| Tenn.  | 600,000   |        |           |
| Tex.   | 49,437    |        |           |
| Vt.    | 25,000    |        |           |
| W. Va. | 25,000    |        |           |
| Wis.   | 25,000    |        |           |

One section of the above provides that—Any state may assume and pay into the treasury of the United States its quota of the tax in its own way and manner, and through its own officers, assessors and collectors; that it shall be lawful to use for this purpose the last of any subsequent law made for the purpose of state taxation, and any such state which shall give notice to the secretary of the treasury on or before the































